



WEST VIRGINIA HOMELAND SECURITY EXERCISE AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan

2012 – 2014





WEST VIRGINIA 2012 – 2014 MULTI-YEAR TRAINING AND EXERCISE PLAN

ADMINISTRATIVE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

1. The title of this document is the West Virginia 2012 Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan.
2. For more information, refer to the following points of contact (POCs):

Cabinet Secretary

Joseph Thornton
West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305

Governor's Homeland Security Advisor

Jimmy Gianato
Director
West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305
Jimmy.j.gianato@wv.gov

Homeland Security State Administrative Agency:

David Hoge
Director HS SAA
304-558-2930
David.k.hoge@wv.gov

Training:

Christian Fernley
Homeland Security
Training Coordinator
304-558-2930
Gregory.c.fernley@wv.gov

Herbert Lattimore
State Emergency Management
Training Officer
304-558-5380
Herbert.e.lattimore@wv.gov

Exercises:

Charles Bennett
NIMS Coordinator
Homeland Security
Exercise Coordinator
304-558-2930
Charles.w.bennett@wv.gov

FOREWORD

To provide effective exercise program support and guidance, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) developed the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), which serves as a national model built for implementation at the State and local levels. DHS is committed, under HSEEP doctrine, to the implementation of a capabilities-based training and exercise program that includes a cycle, mix, and range of exercise activities of varying degrees of complexity and interaction.

The DHS Fiscal Year 2011 Emergency Management Program Grant (EMPG) Guidance, along with HSEEP, requires States receiving DHS grant funds conduct an annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) to review program accomplishments to date and make necessary modifications to the Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (TEP) and the training and exercise schedule. An updated Multi-Year TEP and schedule must be produced from the TEPW and submitted to DHS.

The Multi-Year TEP falls into the Program Management aspect of the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP). It is intended to be a comprehensive plan to facilitate the strategic use of limited resources to train and exercise all hazards, and are not exclusive to terrorist-related training and exercises.

DHS's mission, as described in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, is to develop and implement a national program to enhance the capacity of State and local governments to prevent and respond to weapons of mass destruction terrorism in the United States. This mission is achieved through a fully integrated program of assistance to State and local emergency responders on specialized equipment, a robust training program, technical assistance, and exercise support.

The (HSEEP) was developed to serve as a national model built for implementation at the State and local levels. Exercises will assess performance of all-hazards tasks, including homeland security tasks, under specified conditions and against objectively verifiable performance standards based on an analytical review. This will be followed by strategically and operationally applying the results. DHS has developed a set of scenarios and exercise performance measures to assist States and local jurisdictions with implementing an exercise program that meets this challenge.



The TEPW utilized the 2010 West Virginia Homeland Security Strategy as the foundation for matching the State's Goals with the National Priorities and the associated Target Capabilities. Using this foundation the TEPW was conducted to determine the regional training and exercise needs and to associate those needs with the State's goals and selected Target Capabilities. This has produced an HSEEP compliant Training and Exercise Plan that establishes the way forward for West Virginia and its jurisdictions to train and exercise over the next few years to enhance the State's emergency preparedness, response, and recovery across all levels of government.

WEST VIRGINIA TEPW FY2012 SUMMARY

West Virginia's 2012 Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) was held from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Monday, November 14, 2011, at the Days Hotel Conference Center, Flatwoods, West Virginia. The TEPW was hosted by the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Read ahead materials were provided to all participants to prepare them for the workshop. Jurisdictions from the six regions were invited to participate; those who received or anticipated receiving FY2011 EMPG grant funding were required to participate. This workshop was conducted under HSEEP guidelines, documented and serves as an exercise under the grant requirements. In addition to WVDHSEM staff, the TEPW utilized two outside contracted facilitators, Tammy Waldroup and Pete Sommer, both of whom are Master Exercise Practitioners and HSEEP Instructors.

The purpose of the TEPW was to develop the Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (TEP) for fiscal years 2012-2014 as a product of the workshop. The TEP is used as a complimenting document to the West Virginia State Homeland Security Strategy to provide a guide for state, regional, and local training and exercises over the next year. The plan is updated annually to adjust to the realities of the past year and forecast of future years. Particularly in the fiscally challenging times we are presently experiencing, the TEP provides a means of coordinating and collaborating local, regional, state and federal resources into consolidated training and exercise opportunities that are intentionally designed to meet all of the participants training and exercise requirements while reducing the total number of exercises and funding needed to retain West Virginia's high level of preparedness and readiness.

The 2012 TEPW agenda included a review of the WV Homeland Security Strategy, the State Training Plan, review of selected capabilities, and development of the training and exercise calendar through 2014. The participants were also provided with program updates.

Participants were seated by geographical regions. Workshop participants were focused on completing activities designed to walk them through a process which included the following:

- Review past exercise and real events to identify strengths and areas for improvement

- Identify Target Capabilities associated with regional or local training and exercise needs

- Prioritize the Target Capabilities to ensure they are in alignment with the State Strategy and National Priorities.

- Develop a Training and Exercise Calendar.

Although each region had representatives from many of their jurisdictions, not all jurisdictions, and not all disciplines were represented. Based on this, the information collected and included in the TEP reflects the work of the workshop participants and may not necessarily indicate agreement of all jurisdictions, agencies, or disciplines within the region or across the state.

CONTENTS

Administrative Handling Instructions	i
Foreword	ii
West Virginia TEPW Summary	iii
Table of Contents	iv
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	1
Purpose.....	1
Overview	2
Target Capabilities	3
Chapter 2: West Virginia Profile.....	5
Chapter 3: Training and Exercise Methodology.....	8
Introduction.....	8
Training and Exercise Goals	8
Methodology and Event Tracking	9
Chapter 4: Multi-Year Training and Exercise Schedule.....	11
Multi-Year Training and Exercise Schedule	11
Selected Target Capabilities by Region	13
Exercise Schedule by Region	13
Appendix A: WVDHSEM & HS SAA Training Schedule 2012.....	A-1
Appendix B: Types of Exercises.....	B-1
Appendix C: Target Capability List.....	C-1

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The purpose of the TEPW was to develop the Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (TEP) for 2012-2014 as a product of the workshop. The TEP is used as a complimenting document to the West Virginia State Homeland Security Strategy to provide a guide for state, regional, and local training and exercises over the next year. The plan is updated annually to adjust to the realities of the past year and forecast of future years. Particularly in the fiscally challenging times we are presently experiencing, the TEP provides a means of coordinating and collaborating local, regional, state and federal resources into consolidated training and exercise opportunities that are intentionally designed to meet all of the participants training and exercise requirements while reducing the total number of exercises and funding needed to retain West Virginia's high level of preparedness and readiness.

Additionally, the TEP provides a road map for West Virginia to follow in accomplishing the priorities described in the State's Homeland Security Strategy. Each priority is linked to a corresponding National Priority then to appropriate target capabilities. This is done as a means of ensuring training and exercises are conducted to support established statewide goals.

OVERVIEW

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requires that every State conduct a Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan Workshop (TEPW) annually.

The West Virginia Multi-Year TEPW as conducted on November 14, 2011. This Training and Exercise Plan (TEP) is used as a complementing document to accomplish the priorities described in the West Virginia Homeland Security Strategy. Through the strategy and the training and exercises West Virginia continues to maximize funding opportunities while providing equipment, training and exercises that help all jurisdictions in their all hazard preparedness, response and recovery.

The 2010 West Virginia Homeland Security Strategy was utilized as a foundation for the TEPW and subsequently for this TEP. West Virginia Strategy is a statewide document that relies on qualitative and quantitative risk assessment to guide resource decisions. It recognizes that risks and hazards vary across the state. The Strategy establishes five state goals which intersect with the National Priorities. The key to implementation of this strategy is the coordinated planning at all levels to reduce the duplication of effort and maximize investment. The table below illustrates the State's goals in relation to the National Priorities.

.

Table 1: Homeland Security National Priorities This table indicates where each strategic goal within the <i>West Virginia Homeland Security Strategy</i> relates to the National Priorities.	Strategic Goal #1	Strategic Goal #2	Strategic Goal #3	Strategic Goal #4	Strategic Goal #5
Expand Regional Collaboration				☒	☒
Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Framework	☒				
Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan			☒		
Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities	☒				
Strengthen Interoperable and Operable Communications Capabilities				☒	
Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response and Decontamination Capabilities		☒			
Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities		☒			
Strengthen Planning and Citizen Preparedness	☒	☒		☒	☒

In developing the TEP the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) building block approach is used. This approach recognizes a natural progression of training and exercises for individuals, disciplines, agencies, regions and the community moving from simple to more complex exercises and training as capabilities are demonstrated.

The State's training and exercise programs are administered by the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, and the Homeland Security State Administrative Agency in coordination with the local emergency response agencies, community partners and the private sector. This Plan is established for all State-level response agencies, as well as any municipal response agencies receiving State homeland security funds. It is recognized that the information collected and included in the TEP reflects the work of the workshop participants and may not necessarily indicate agreement of all jurisdictions, agencies, or disciplines within the region or across the state. Best efforts will be made to follow the plan as developed, while being sensitive to the needs of agencies and jurisdictions.

TARGET CAPABILITIES

The Target Capability List (TCL) defines capabilities-based planning as “planning, under uncertainty, to build capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards while working with an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice.” As such capability planning is all hazards planning that identifies a baseline assessment of state homeland security efforts. West Virginia Homeland Security Strategy 2010 has identified the target capabilities that match to the State’s Goals. The description of the Target Capabilities are included as Appendix C

The West Virginia Homeland Security Strategy (2010) also provides selected capabilities from the Target Capability List which the state has set as priorities. The table below provides the current list of capabilities along with the State’s Strategic Goal: This listing was used during the TEPW by participants to ensure local and regionally selected target capabilities matched with State goals.

Table 2: Target Capabilities List	Strategic Goal #1	Strategic Goal #2	Strategic Goal #3	Strategic Goal #4	Strategic Goal #5
This table indicates where each strategic goal within the <i>West Virginia Homeland Security Strategy</i> relates to the Target Capabilities List.					
Common Mission Area					
Planning	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Communication				☒	
Risk Management			☒		☒
Community Preparedness and Participation		☒			
Intelligence/Information Sharing	☒		☒		
Prevent Mission Area					
Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings	☒		☒		
Intelligence Analysis and Production	☒		☒		
Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement	☒				
CBRNE Detection		☒			
Protect Mission Area					
Critical Infrastructure Protection			☒		
Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense					
Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation		☒			
Laboratory Testing		☒			
Respond Mission Area					
Onsite Incident Management	☒			☒	
Emergency Operations Center Management	☒				
Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution				☒	☒

Volunteer Management and Donation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Responder Safety and Health		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Emergency Public Safety and Security Response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Animal Disease Emergency Support		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Health					
Explosive Device Response Operations		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Fire Incident Response					
WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Isolation and Quarantine		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Search and Rescue					
Emergency Public Information and Warning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Medical Surge		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Medical Supply Management and Distribution		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Mass Prophylaxis		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Mass Care (sheltering, feeding, and related services)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fatality Management					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Recover Mission Area					
Structural Damage Assessments					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Restoration of Lifelines					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Economic and Community Recovery					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHAPTER 2: WEST VIRGINIA PROFILE

West Virginia Profile/Description of Jurisdictions

Characteristic	Description
West Virginia Population	1.8 million
Location of State	<p>The State of West Virginia consists of approximately 233 cities and towns and is divided into 55 counties. West Virginia is approximately 24,231 square miles in size. The state is very hilly and rugged, with the highest mean altitude (1,500ft) of any state east of the Mississippi. West Virginia is the only state in the nation located entirely within the Appalachian Mountain range.</p> <p>The Eastern portion of West Virginia is a ridge and valley system which is characterized by long, even ridges, with long, continuous valleys in between. The western portion of the state is located within the Allegheny Plateau known of its many ridges, hollows, and lowland valleys. Though the term “plateau” is popularly associated with level land, here it refers to a level land that has been weathered into many ridges and valleys. Much of the plateau is drained by the Ohio River and several of its major tributaries, including the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers.</p>
Regional Structure	<p>West Virginia is subdivided numerous ways for public safety purposes. Each subdivision has been established by respective agencies based primarily on geography and specific mission. For purpose of homeland security programs with the regional breakdown follows the West Virginia State Police.</p>

REGIONS

For homeland security program purposes, West Virginia follows the regional boundaries of the six State Police regions as depicted in **Figure 5-1**. Within these regions are 55 counties (see **Figure 5-2**).

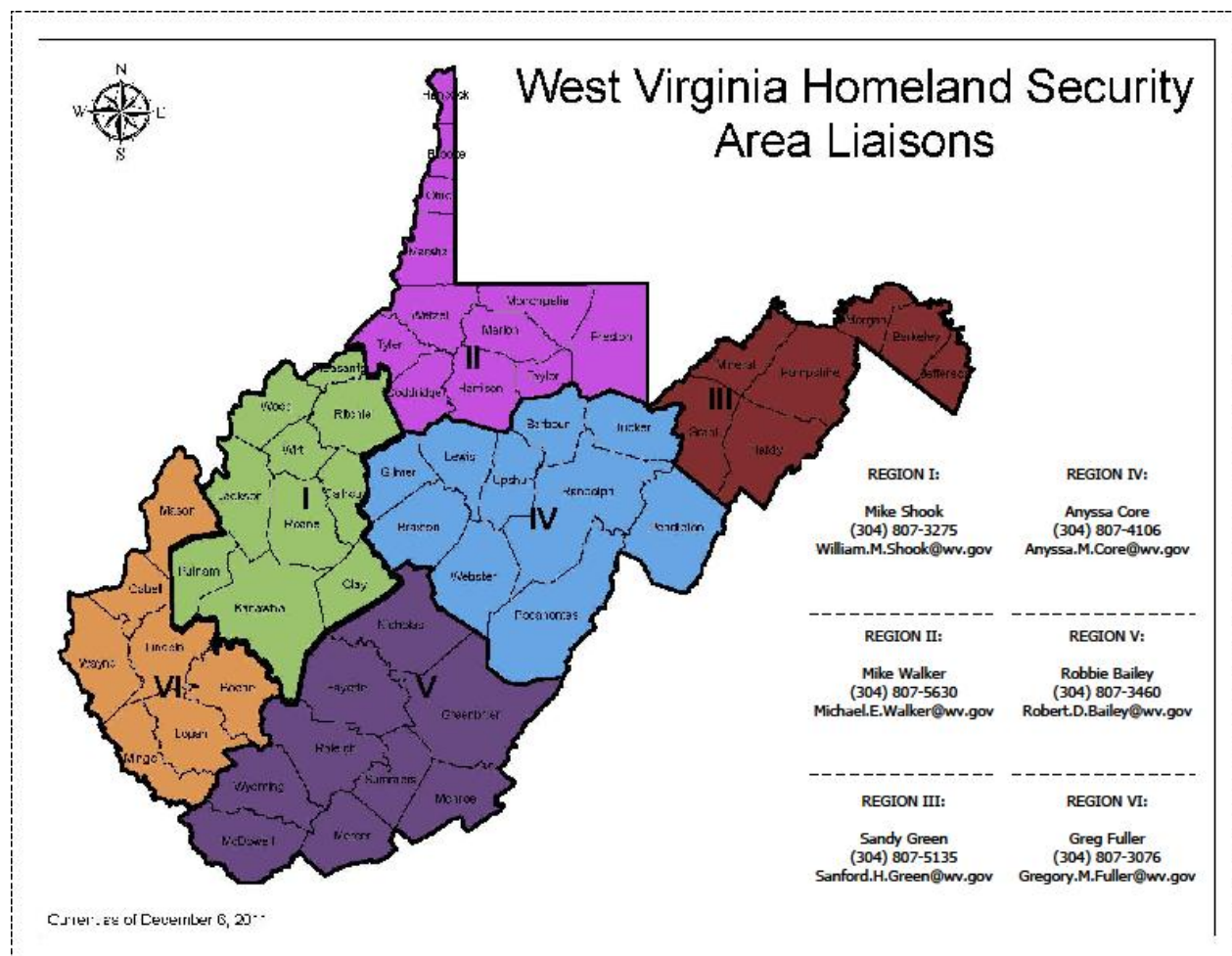


Figure 5-1. WV Homeland Security and Emergency Management Regions

Region I –

Calhoun	Pleasants	Wirt
Clay	Putnam	Wood
Jackson	Ritchie	
Kanawha	Roane	

Region II –

Brooke	Marion	Preston
Doddridge	Marshall	Taylor
Hancock	Monongalia	Tyler
Harrison	Ohio	Wetzel

Region III –

Berkeley	Jefferson	
Grant	Mineral	
Hampshire	Morgan	
Hardy		

Region IV –

Barbour	Pendleton	Upshur
Braxton	Pocahontas	Webster
Gilmer	Randolph	
Lewis	Tucker	

Region V –

Fayette	Monroe	Wyoming
Greenbrier	Nicholas	
McDowell	Raleigh	
Mercer	Summers	

Region VI –

Boone	Mason	
Cabell	Mingo	
Lincoln	Wayne	
Logan		

Figure 5-2. West Virginia Counties by Region

CHAPTER 3: TRAINING AND EXERCISE METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The West Virginia Multi-Year TEP provides overall guidance for conducting and evaluating exercises to meet the goals and objectives outlined in the State Strategy

All West Virginia Homeland Security State Administrative Agency, and Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management training coincides with the objectives outlined in the 2010 West Virginia Homeland Security State Strategy. All sponsored courses are DHS approved courses. All courses are submitted for approval of Law Enforcement In Service hours. In order to attend sponsored courses individuals must register using the DMAPS Training Database.

Additional training may be added to the list below based needs and availability of resources.

TRAINING AND EXERCISE GOALS

FY12 (First Year)

1. Develop and distribute a Multi-Year Exercise Plan.
2. Coordinate an annual TEPW.
3. Provide awareness and training of Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8), the National Preparedness Goal, Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), and applicable materials.

FY13 (Second Year)

1. Update the Multi-Year Exercise Plan to meet Federal, State, and local guidelines and mandates.
2. Schedule and facilitate an annual TEPW.

FY14 (Third Year)

1. Update the Multi-Year Exercise Plan to meet Federal, State, and local guidelines and mandates.

METHODOLOGY AND EVENT TRACKING

The West Virginia Homeland Security State Administrative Agency, and Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management follow the methodology that is compliant with HSEEP guidelines. The objective is to successfully track planning, training, and exercise accomplishments across all levels of government where homeland security funding has been utilized. By doing so West Virginia is better equipped to adapt training with specific needs at the local, regional and state level, and to conduct collaborative exercises which are appropriately placed on the continuum of complexity that meets the participant's needs while conserving exercise funding dollars.

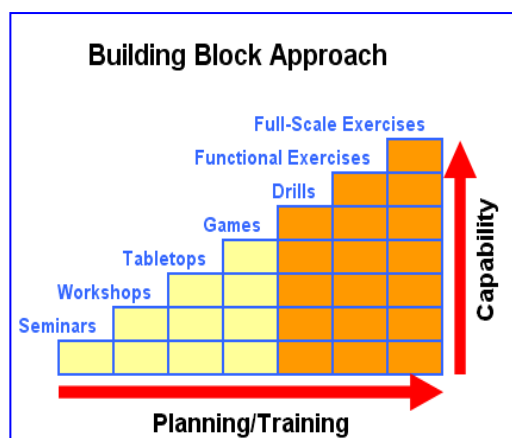
Some elements of this methodology include:

- HSEEP Building Block Approach to develop exercises with increasing levels of complexity based on the participants needs. This includes the full range of exercises. Recognizing that although a higher level was previously achieved, turnover in personnel, additions to equipment or procedures and identified areas of improvement from previous exercises may require a less complex exercise needs to be incorporated. (building-block approach, see **Figure 3-1**).
- Exercises that involve players from multiple disciplines, jurisdictions or regions and state agencies are needed to test interagency relationships, agreements and interoperable equipment.
- Exercises that are designed using the target capabilities and meet program or grant requirements.
- Utilizing the HSEEP evaluation and improvement planning for each exercise.
- Each jurisdiction's level of preparedness to assess a proper starting point in the cycle of exercises.
- Threat-based, realistic, and accurate exercise scenarios based on the selected target capabilities and exercise objectives.

Using the HSEEP methodology all exercises should begin with planning and exercise design meetings that are coordinated between the planners and trainers and participants who have exercise-specific expertise within the agency. Outside exercise contractors can and may be used to provide additional resources to agency staff.

Exercises should progress from simple to complex utilizing all of the appropriate forms of exercises within HSEEP. Full Scale Exercises (FSE) are the most costly due to real time movement of people and equipment. Planning and safety considerations and the number of participants all contribute to the high cost of these exercises. Once these planning activities have taken place, exercise planners may organize tabletop exercises (TTXs) to begin orienting participants toward the subsequent functional exercises (FEs) and full-scale exercises (FSEs). See Appendix B for the description of types of exercises. Figure 3-1 depicts a pattern, or

building-block approach, that moves from the planning/training stages to an FSE through a series of activities of increasing complexity. It also depicts the seven types of exercises defined in HSEEP. The first four of these (shown in yellow) are considered discussion-based exercises, which include planning and training, while the last three (shown in orange) are operations-based exercises.



These steps must be documented as exercises through submittal of the AARs, and IPs. By using this type of methodology, Exercise planners must ensure that the exercise scope, scale, and complexity are tailored to each specific region or jurisdiction in the State and comport to the State's goals. This methodology will assist in maintaining a consistent statewide delivery system.

All exercises will be evaluated using one or more of the Target Capabilities. An AAR/IP will be created and posted to the DHS Corrective Action Program Web site.

Figure 3-1. Building-Block Approach

Exercise Planning Cycle

Figure 3-2 below illustrates the cycle of activities that *should* be followed from exercise concept through the delivery or performance of an FSE. A combination of these exercise types should fit cleanly into the state's One-Year Cycle as illustrated in the second diagram. Seminars and workshops may be used to facilitate planning development, while TTXs and drills may assist in the training of personnel at strategic and tactical levels. The exercise phase may be achieved by using TTXs, games, drills, FEs, and/or FSEs.

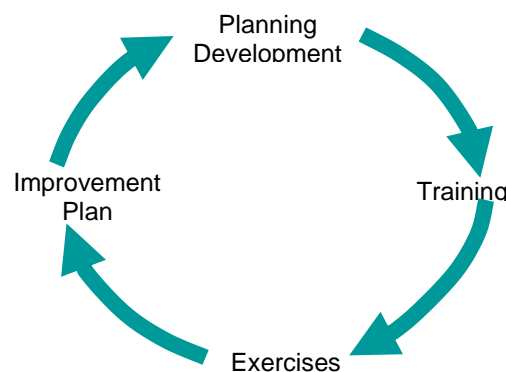


Figure 3-2. One-Year Cycle

Training

Education and training activities to support the Exercise Plan are provided to enhance the knowledge, skills, and abilities of individuals, agencies, and jurisdictions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards and emergencies. All educational and training activities are competency-based and designed based on an identified need, including AARs or IPs.

Applicability

The TEP will be used by the West Virginia Homeland Security Administrative Agency, and the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, along with HSEEP guidelines, when designing, planning, training for, and conducting exercises. This plan must be used as guidance by all partnering and/or contracting agencies using either Federal- or State-provided funding for all preparedness exercises they may conduct in their jurisdictions.

CHAPTER 4: MULTI-YEAR TRAINING AND EXERCISE SCHEDULE

MULTI-YEAR TRAINING AND EXERCISE SCHEDULE

The participants of the West Virginia Training and Exercise Workshop identified target capabilities to be exercised within their region. Collectively the regions identified 22 target capabilities all of which are included as the identified target capabilities in the West Virginia Homeland Security Strategy. The table below shows identified target capabilities selected by the TEPW participants. Future TEPWs may adjust target capabilities to include more of those included in the State Strategy.

Table 3: Target Capabilities List						
This table indicates the TEPW 2012 selected target capabilities by region. ☒ ☒ indicates one of top priorities for the region over the next three years.	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Common Mission Area						
Planning	☒	☒	☒			☒
Communication	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Risk Management	☒	☒	☒			
Community Preparedness and Participation	☒		☒		☒	
Intelligence/Information Sharing	☒	☒	☒			
Prevent Mission Area						
Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings						
Intelligence Analysis and Production						
Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement						☒
CBRNE Detection						
Protect Mission Area						
Critical Infrastructure Protection		☒	☒			
Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense			☒			
Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation						
Laboratory Testing						
Respond Mission Area						
Onsite Incident Management		☒			☒	☒
Emergency Operations Center Management		☒				☒
Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution	☒	☒	☒		☒	
Volunteer Management and Donation		☒				
Responder Safety and Health		☒				
Emergency Public Safety and Security Response						

Animal Disease Emergency Support						
Environmental Health			☒			
Explosive Device Response Operations						
Fire Incident Response		☒				
WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination			☒	☒		
Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place		☒			☒	
Isolation and Quarantine						
Search and Rescue		☒				
Emergency Public Information and Warning		☒			☒	
Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment						
Medical Surge						
Medical Supply Management and Distribution						
Mass Prophylaxis		☒				
Mass Care (sheltering, feeding, and related services)	☒	☒	☒	☒		
Fatality Management						
Recover Mission Area						
Structural Damage Assessments						
Restoration of Lifelines			☒			
Economic and Community Recovery						

The following training and exercise schedule was developed by participants of the TEPW on November 14, 2011. The exercises should reflect the all-hazards approach to include coordination with multiple disciplines, agencies, jurisdictions, and community partners. The schedule will be reviewed and updated each year at the annual West Virginia TEPW. While the focus will be on the first year schedule, it is important to plan for future years simultaneously as a means of developing progressively complex exercises as the individuals, agencies, and jurisdictions demonstrate competency in the selected capabilities. Additionally, simultaneous planning for progressive exercises may occur to save time and effort by carrying forward the planning momentum from a Table Top Exercise (TTX) into a Functional Exercise (FE) or a Full Scale Exercise (FSE).

Training and exercises are scheduled with consideration on the seasonal shift in likely hazards facing our communities.

It is important to focus attention on the target capability that will be evaluated in the exercise. This will shift the focus from the particular scenario, however, it will provide for a better evaluation of the exercise across multiple disciplines.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to coordinate their efforts with the State schedule based on potential threats, vulnerabilities, baseline levels of preparedness, and exercise needs. Exercises should support and validate previous training and plans and could range from seminars to introduce new materials, to TTXs that examine plans and disaster responses too large or time-consuming for FSEs, to an annual operations-based exercise that provides practice operating in a realistic field environment.

State Sponsored Exercise's

Fiscal Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2012 Bluestone Dam Exercise Series	Seminar – Bluestone Dam Response	Table Top Exercise Bluestone Dam Response	Functional Exercise Bluestone Dam Response June 2012	Full-Scale Exercise Bluestone Dam Response Aug 2012
2012 State Search and Rescue SARCO			SARCO FSE May 2012	
Beaver Valley Nuclear plant Exercise			Plume Exercise June 2012	
2013				
2014				

Region 1

Fiscal Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2012 Communications	Seminar – What is IRP/SIRN?	Workshop – Training on how to use various IRP/SIRN radio systems	Workshop - Table Top – Develop EOP SOPs for IRP/SIRN Integration and usage	Functional Exercise – Testing of IRP/SIRN
2013 Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution	Seminar	Workshop	Table Top	Functional
2014 Mass Care – Sheltering, Feeding and Related Services	Seminar	Workshop	Table Top	Functional

Training Needs: 2012: 1 day session on- What is IRP/SIRN? with RC Faulk; 1 day session on – How to use IRP/SIRN radio system, with WVDHSEM Bill Wood; Developing EOP SOPs with WV AG Facilitator Matt Blackwood; Exercise conduct/Hotwash/After Action with WVDHSEM

Region 2

Fiscal Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2012 Emergency Public Information and Warning Wheeling High School Evacuation Drill	Joint Information Center/ Joint Information System (JIC/JIS) Plan	JIC/JIS Call Down Drill School Evacuation Mar2012	JIC/JIS Functional Exercise	
2013 EOC Management	Lessons Learned	Seminar	Drill	Functional
2014 Communications	Workshop	Drill		Full Scale

Training Needs: 2012: PIO Class G-290, JIC/JIS G-908, ICS 100, ICS 200 IS 700 and IS 702
2013: G-775, G-191

Region 3

Fiscal Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2012 WMD NCR Mass Dispensing FSE	Workshop	TTX (May/June) Jefferson County NCR FSE Dispensing Mar 2012	EPA Full Scale (Aug/Sep)	
2013 Major Hurricane				
2014 Pandemic				

Training Needs: - 2012: WMD

Region 4

Fiscal Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2012	Today (11/14/11) TEPW	Incident Command Radio Interface (ICRI) Jan 18, 2011 Training/Seminar Mass Care Workshop Mar 2012	G108 – Community Mass Care Management April 28 th and 29 th @TACTICS	Deployment of Regional Mass Care Equipment – ICRIO Mass Care Drill Jul 2012
2013	TICP Seminar (Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan)	Drill on TICP	HazMat Decon Training/Seminar	Regional Functional Communications Seminar
2014	WMD Seminar/Training	HazMat Work Shop	HazMat Table Top	Functional HazMat Exercise

Training Needs: - 2012: Community Mass Care Management G-108
2014: WMD

Region 5

Fiscal Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2012	Seminar	Workshop	Table Top	Functional/Full Scale
Greenbrier Classic Golf Tournament		Spring Fling FSE Apr. 2012		Greenbrier Classic Date TBD
2013	Seminar	Workshop	Table Top	Functional/Full Scale
2014	Seminar	Workshop	Table Top	Functional/Full Scale

Region 6

Fiscal Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2012 Communications	Seminars (HSEEP and Communications equipment – ACU)	Workshop – Develop Communications Plan	Drill of ACU Communications Equipment	Functional Exercise – Communications Equipment - ACU
2013 Regional Airport Exercise	Table Top for Tri-State Airport	Functional Exercise for Tri- State Airport	Workshop – After Action Report/ Improvement Plan	Workshop – Transportation and Evacuation Routes
2014 Public Transportation/ Evacuation Routes	Workshop – Public Transportation and Evacuation Routes	Seminar – Public Information	Table Top Exercise	Full Scale Exercise – Mass Evacuation

Training Needs: 2012: HSEEP, ICS, EOC Management
2013: ICS, Mass Care
2013: PIO

APPENDIX A: WV DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FY 2012 TRAINING SCHEDULE

The following FY 2012 Training Schedule was provided during the TEPW on November 14, 2011. As an outcome of the TEPW adjustments to the schedule will be made and published.

G366, Planning for the Needs of Children in Disaster

Hawks Nest State Park

21-23 FEB

G364 Multi-Hazard Planning for Schools

North Bend State Park

20-21 MAR

G393, Mitigation for Emergency Managers

Twin Falls Resort

24-26 APR

G191, Incident Command System/Emergency Operations Center Interface

Blackwater Falls

22-23 MAY

G288, Donations Management Workshop

Cacapon State Park

19-20 JUN

G775, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management and Operations

Tygart Lake State Park

17-18 JUL

G290 Basic Public Information Officers (PIO)

Pipestem State Park

21-23 AUG

G197, Emergency Planning and Special Needs Populations

Chief Logan Lodge

18-20 SEP

APPENDIX A: WEST VIRGINIA HOMELAND SECURITY STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY FY 2012 TRAINING SCHEDULE

Automated Critical Asset Management System TtT (ACAMS)

Date: February 27 – March 2, 2012

Location: WV State Police Academy – Dunbar, WV

To register go to: www.onlinelearning.wv.gov/dmapscm6

Risk and Vulnerability Assessments for Rural Communities

Date: March 7, 2012

Location: Tri-State Fire Academy – Huntington, WV

To register go to: www.onlinelearning.wv.gov/dmapscm6

Bioterrorism: Mass Prophylaxis Preparedness and Planning

Date: March 28-29, 2012

Location: Parkersburg City Building – Parkersburg, WV

To register go to: www.onlinelearning.wv.gov/dmapscm6

Emergency Operations Plans for Rural Jurisdictions

Date: April 3, 2012

Location: Holiday Inn Express – Elkins, WV

To register go to: www.onlinelearning.wv.gov/dmapscm6

Modular Emergency Response Radiological Transportation Training (MERRTT)

Date: April 9-10, 2012

Location: Judge Black Annex – Parkersburg, WV

To register go to: www.onlinelearning.wv.gov/dmapscm6

Resource Inventory Management

Date: May 2, 2012

Location: Best Western – Bridgeport, WV

To register go to: www.onlinelearning.wv.gov/dmapscm6

Legal Issues and Disasters: Things You Should Know

Date: May 21, 2012

Location: WV State Police Academy

To register go to: www.onlinelearning.wv.gov/dmapscm6

APPENDIX B: TYPES OF EXERCISES

DISCUSSION BASED EXERCISES

Discussion-based exercises are normally used as starting points in the building-block approach to the cycle, mix, and range of exercises. Discussion-based exercises include seminars, workshops, tabletop exercises (TTXs), and games. These types of exercises typically highlight existing plans, policies, mutual aid agreements (MAAs), and procedures. Thus, they are exceptional tools for familiarizing agencies and personnel with current or expected jurisdictional capabilities. Discussion-based exercises typically focus on strategic policy-oriented issues; operations-based exercises focus more on tactical response-related issues. Facilitators and/or presenters usually lead the discussion, keeping participants on track while meeting the objectives of the exercise.

Seminars. Seminars are generally used to orient participants to, or provide an overview of, authorities, strategies, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, response resources, or concepts and ideas. Seminars provide a good starting point for jurisdictions that are developing or making major changes to their plans and procedures. They offer the following attributes:

- Informal discussions led by a seminar leader
- Lack of time constraints caused by real-time portrayal of events
- Low-stress environment that uses a number of instruction techniques such as lectures, multimedia presentations, panel discussions, case study discussions, expert testimony, and decision support tools
- Proven effectiveness with both small and large groups

Workshops. Workshops represent the second tier of exercises in the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) building-block approach. Although similar to seminars, workshops differ in two important aspects: participant interaction is increased, and the focus is on achieving or building a product (such as a plan or a policy). Workshops provide an ideal forum for the following:

- Building teams
- Collecting or sharing information
- Obtaining consensus
- Obtaining new or different perspectives
- Problem solving of complex issues
- Testing new ideas, processes, or procedures
- Training groups in coordinated activities

In conjunction with exercise development, workshops are most useful in achieving specific aspects of exercise design such as the following:

- Determining evaluation elements and standards of performance
- Determining program or exercise objectives
- Developing exercise scenario and key events listings

A workshop may be used to produce new standard operating procedures (SOPs), emergency operations plans (EOPs), MAAs, Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plans (output of the TEPW), and improvement plans (IPs). To be effective, workshops must be highly focused on a specific issue, and the desired outcome or goal must be clearly defined.

Potential topics and goals are numerous, but all workshops share the following attributes:

- Effective with both small and large groups
- Facilitated, working breakout sessions
- Goals oriented toward an identifiable product
- Information conveyed through different instructional techniques
- Lack of time constraint from real-time portrayal of events
- Low-stress environment
- No-fault forum
- Plenary discussions led by a workshop leader

Tabletop Exercises (TTXs). TTXs involve senior staff members, elected or appointed officials, or other key personnel in an informal setting discussing simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. TTXs are typically aimed at facilitating understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving rather than the rapid, spontaneous decisionmaking that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. In contrast to the scale and cost of operations-based exercises and games, TTXs can be cost-effective tools when used in conjunction with more complex exercises. The effectiveness of a TTX is derived from the energetic involvement of participants and their assessment of recommended revisions to current policies, procedures, and plans.

TTX methods are divided into two categories: basic and advanced. In a basic TTX, the scene set by the scenario materials remains constant. It describes an event or emergency incident and brings discussion participants up to the simulated present time. Players apply their knowledge and skills to a list of problems presented by the facilitator, problems are discussed as a group, and resolution is generally agreed upon and summarized by the leader. In an advanced TTX, play focuses on delivery of prescribed messages to players that alter the original scenario. The exercise facilitator usually introduces problems one at a time in the form of a written message, simulated telephone call, videotape, or other means. Participants discuss the issues raised by the problem, using appropriate plans and procedures. TTX attributes may include the following:

- Achieving limited or specific objectives
- Assessing interagency coordination
- Conducting a specific case study
- Examining personnel contingencies
- Familiarizing senior officials with a situation
- Participating in information sharing
- Practicing group problem solving
- Testing group message interpretation

OPERATIONS BASED EXERCISES

Operations-based exercises are used to validate the plans, policies, agreements, and procedures solidified in discussion-based exercises. Operations-based exercises include drills, functional exercises (FEs), and full-scale exercises (FSEs). They can clarify roles and responsibilities, identify gaps in resources needed to implement plans and procedures, and improve individual and team performance. Operations-based exercises are characterized by actual response, mobilization of apparatus and resources, and commitment of personnel, usually over an extended period of time.

Drills. A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually used to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training on new equipment, develop or test new policies or procedures, or practice and maintain current skills. Typical attributes include the following:

- A narrow focus, measured against established standards
- Instant feedback
- Performance in isolation
- Realistic environment

Functional Exercises (FEs). An FE, also known as a Command Post Exercise (CPX), is designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. FEs generally focus on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staffs of the direction and control nodes of the Incident Command System (ICS), Unified Command, and Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs). Generally, incidents are projected through an exercise scenario with event updates that drive activity at the management level. Movement of personnel and equipment is simulated.

The objective of an FE is to execute specific plans and procedures and apply established policies, plans, and procedures under crisis conditions, within or by particular function teams. An FE simulates the reality of operations in a functional area by presenting complex and realistic problems that require rapid and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Attributes of an FE include the following:

- Evaluating the EOC, headquarters, and staff
- Evaluating functions
- Examining interjurisdictional relationships
- Measuring resource adequacy
- Reinforcing established policies and procedures

Full-Scale Exercises (FSEs). FSEs are multiagency, multijurisdictional exercises that test many facets of emergency response and recovery. They include many first responders operating under the ICS or Unified Command to effectively and efficiently respond to, and recover from, an incident. An FSE focuses on implementing and analyzing the plans, policies, and procedures developed in discussion-based exercises and honed in previous, smaller, operations-based exercises. The events are projected through a scripted exercise scenario with built-in flexibility to allow updates to drive activity. It is conducted in a real-time, stressful environment that closely mirrors a real incident. First responders and resources are mobilized and deployed to the scene where they conduct their actions as if a real incident had occurred (with minor exceptions). An FSE simulates the reality of operations in multiple functional areas by presenting complex and realistic problems that require critical thinking, rapid problem solving, and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Other entities that are not involved in the exercise, but that would be involved in an actual incident, should be instructed not to respond.

An FSE provides an opportunity to execute plans, procedures, and MAAs in response to a simulated live incident in a highly stressful environment. Typical FSE attributes include the following:

- Activating personnel and equipment
- Allocating resources and personnel
- Analyzing memorandums of understanding (MOUs), SOPs, plans, policies, and procedures
- Assessing equipment capabilities
- Assessing interjurisdictional cooperation
- Assessing organizational and individual performance
- Demonstrating interagency cooperation
- Exercising public information systems
- Testing communications systems and procedures

APPENDIX C: TARGET CAPABILITIES

COMMON TARGET CAPABILITIES

- **Communications.** Communications is the fundamental capability within disciplines and jurisdictions that practitioners need to perform the most routine and basic elements of their job functions. Agencies must be operable, meaning they must have sufficient wireless communications to meet their everyday internal and emergency communication requirements before they place value on being interoperable (i.e., able to work with other agencies). Communications interoperability is the ability of public safety agencies (police, fire, emergency medical services [EMS]) and service agencies (public works, transportation, hospitals) to talk within and across agencies and jurisdictions via radio and associated communications systems, exchanging voice, data, and/or video with one another on demand, in real time, when needed, and when authorized. It is essential that public safety has the intra-agency operability it needs and that it builds its systems toward interoperability.
- **Community Preparedness and Participation.** This capability provides that everyone in America is fully aware, trained, and practiced on how to prevent, protect/mitigate, prepare for, and respond to all threats and hazards. This requires a role for citizens in personal preparedness, exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response. Specific capabilities for universal preparedness—including knowledge of all hazards (technological, natural, and terrorist incidents) and related protective measures, skills, and supplies—will be determined through a collaborative process with emergency responders.
- **Planning.** Planning is the mechanism through which Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector develop, validate, and maintain plans, policies, and procedures describing how they will prioritize, coordinate, manage, and support personnel, information, equipment, and resources to prevent, protect and mitigate against, respond to, and recover from incidents of national significance. Preparedness plans are drafted by a litany of organizations, agencies, and departments at all levels of government and within the private sector. Preparedness plans are not limited to plans drafted by emergency management planners. This capability sets forth many of the activities and tasks undertaken by an emergency management planner when drafting (or updating) emergency management (preparedness) plans.
- **Risk Management.** Risk Management is defined by the Government Accountability Office as “A continuous process of managing—through a series of mitigating actions that permeate an entity’s activities—the likelihood of an adverse event and its negative impact.” Risk management is founded in the capacity for all levels of government to identify and measure risk before an event, based on threats/hazards, vulnerabilities, and consequences, and to manage the exposure to that risk through prioritization and implementation of risk-reduction strategies. The capability and actions to perform risk management may well vary between levels of government; however, the foundation of risk management is constant.

- **Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination.** This capability provides necessary tools to enable efficient prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. Intelligence/information sharing and dissemination is the multijurisdictional, multidisciplinary exchange and dissemination of information and intelligence among the Federal, State, local, and tribal layers of government; the private sector; and citizens. The goal of sharing and dissemination is to facilitate distribution of relevant, actionable, timely, and preferably declassified or unclassified information and/or intelligence that is updated frequently to the consumers who need it. More simply, the goal is to get the right information to the right people at the right time. An effective intelligence/information sharing and dissemination system will provide durable, reliable, and effective information exchanges (both horizontally and vertically) between those responsible for gathering information and the analysts and consumers of threat-related information. It will also allow for feedback and other necessary communications in addition to the regular flow of information and intelligence.

PREVENT MISSION AREA

- **CBRNE Detection.** The preventive chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) detection capability provides the ability to detect CBRNE materials at points of manufacture, transportation, and use. It is important to note that the activities and tasks described in this capability will be carried out individually for each specific agent, rather than for all agents at the same time. Therefore, when considering critical tasks and preparedness measures, each task and measure should be applied separately to each CBRNE agent. For example, in considering whether technical support (or “reachback”) is available, radiological/nuclear reachback is considerably different from chemical, biological, or explosive reachback. Preparedness in one or more of the CBRNE areas does not equate to preparedness across the entire CBRNE detection spectrum.
- **Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings.** This capability entails the gathering, consolidation, and retention of raw data and information from sources including human sources, observation, technical sources, and open (unclassified) materials. Unlike intelligence collection, information gathering is the continual gathering of only pure, unexamined data, not the targeted collection traditionally conducted by the intelligence community or targeted investigations. Recognition of indicators and warnings is the ability to see in this gathered data the potential trends, indications, and/or warnings of criminal and/or terrorist activities (including planning and surveillance) against U.S. citizens, government entities, critical infrastructure, and/or U.S. allies.
- **Intelligence Analysis and Production.** Intelligence analysis and production is the merging of data and information for the purpose of analyzing, linking, and disseminating timely and actionable intelligence with an emphasis on the larger public safety and homeland security threat picture. This process focuses on the consolidation of analytical products among the intelligence analysis units at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels for tactical, operational, and strategic use. This capability also includes the examination of raw data to identify threat pictures, recognize potentially harmful patterns, or connect suspicious links to discern potential indications or warnings.

- **Counter-Terror Investigations and Law Enforcement.** This is the capability that includes the broad range of activities undertaken by law enforcement and related entities to detect, examine, probe, investigate, and conduct operations related to potential terrorist activities. Current and emerging investigative techniques are used with an emphasis on training, legal frameworks, recognition of indications and warnings, source development, interdiction, and related issues specific to antiterrorism activities.

PROTECT MISSION AREA

- **Critical Infrastructure Protection.** This capability enables public and private entities to identify, assess, prioritize, and protect critical infrastructure and key resources so they can detect, prevent, deter, devalue, and mitigate deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources.
- **Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation.** This capability is the capacity to rapidly conduct epidemiological investigations. It includes exposure and disease (both deliberate release and naturally occurring) detection, rapid implementation of active surveillance, maintenance of ongoing surveillance activities, epidemiological investigation, analysis, and communication with the public and providers about case definitions, disease risk and mitigation, and recommendations for the implementation of control measures.
- **Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense.** This is the capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants and other hazards that affect the safety of food and agricultural products. This includes timely eradication of outbreaks of crop diseases/pests, assessments of the integrity of the food-producing industry, removal and disposal of potentially compromised materials from the U.S. food supply, and decontamination of affected food manufacturing facilities or retail points of purchase or service. This also includes appropriate laboratory surveillance to detect human foodborne illness or food product contamination. It is accomplished concurrent to protecting public health and maintaining domestic and international confidence in the U.S. commercial food supply. Additionally, the public is provided with accurate and timely notification and instructions related to an event and appropriate steps to follow with regard to disposal of affected food or agricultural products and appropriate decontamination procedures.
- **Public Health Laboratory Testing.** This capability is the ongoing surveillance, rapid detection, confirmatory testing, data reporting, investigative support, and laboratory networking to address potential exposure or exposure to all hazards including chemical, radiological, and biological agents in all matrices including clinical specimens and food and environmental samples (e.g., water, air, soil). Such all-hazard threats include those deliberately released with criminal intent as well as those that may be present as a result of unintentional or natural occurrences.

RESPOND MISSION AREA

- **Animal Disease Emergency Support.** This is the capability to protect, prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents that would result in the disruption of industries related to U.S. livestock, other domestic animals (including companion animals), or wildlife and/or endanger the food supply, public health, or domestic and international trade. It includes the ability to respond to large-scale national and regional emergencies as well as to smaller-scale incidents through rapid determination of the nature of the event, initiation of the appropriate response, containment of the disrupting effects, and facilitation of recovery.
- **Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place.** This is the capability to prepare for, ensure communication of, and immediately execute the safe and effective sheltering-in-place of an at-risk population (and companion animals) and/or the organized and managed evacuation of the at-risk population (and companion animals) to areas of safe refuge in response to a potentially or actually dangerous environment. In addition, this capability involves the safe reentry of the population where feasible.
- **Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution.** This is the capability to identify, inventory, dispatch, mobilize, transport, recover, and demobilize and to accurately track and record available human and material critical resources throughout all incident management phases. Critical resources are those necessary to preserve life, property, safety, and security.
- **Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management.** This is the capability to provide multiagency coordination for incident management by activating and operating an EOC for a preplanned or no-notice event. EOC management includes EOC activation, notification, staffing, and deactivation; management, direction, control, and coordination of response and recovery activities; coordination of efforts among neighboring governments at each level and among local, regional, State, and Federal EOCs; coordination of public information and warning; and maintenance of the information and communication necessary for coordinating response and recovery activities. Similar entities may include the National (or Regional) Response Coordination Center (NRCC or RRCC), Joint Field Offices (JFOs), National Operating Center (NOC), Joint Operations Center (JOC), Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC), Initial Operating Facility (IOF), etc.
- **Emergency Public Information and Warning.** This capability includes public information, alert/warning, and notification. It involves developing, coordinating, and disseminating information to the public, coordinating officials, incident management personnel, and responders across all jurisdictions and disciplines effectively under all hazard conditions.

- **Emergency Public Safety and Security Response.** This is the capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident or major event by securing the affected area, including crime/incident scene preservation issues as appropriate; safely diverting the public from hazards; providing security support to other response operations and properties; and sustaining operations from response through recovery. Public safety and security response requires coordination among officials from law enforcement, fire, and EMS.
- **Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment.** This is the capability to appropriately dispatch EMS resources; provide feasible, suitable, and medically acceptable pre-hospital triage and treatment of patients; provide transport as well as medical care en route to an appropriate receiving facility; and track patients to a treatment facility.
- **Environmental Health.** This is the capability to protect the public from environmental hazards and manage the health effects of an environmental health emergency on the public. The capability minimizes human exposures to environmental public health hazards (e.g., contaminated food, air, water, solid waste/debris, hazardous waste, vegetation, sediments, vectors). The capability provides the expertise to run fate and transport models; design, implement, and interpret the results of environmental field surveys and laboratory sample analyses; develop protective guidance where none exists; and use available data and judgment to recommend appropriate actions for protecting the public and environment. Environmental health identifies environmental hazards in the affected area through rapid needs assessments and comprehensive environmental health and risk assessments. It works closely with the health community and environmental agencies to link exposures with predicted disease outcomes, provides input in the development of Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) messages, provides guidance on personal protective measures, and advises on environmental health guidelines.
- **Explosive Device Response Operations.** This is the capability to coordinate, direct, and conduct improvised explosive device (IED) response after initial alert and notification; coordinate intelligence fusion and analysis, information collection, and threat recognition; assess the situation and conduct appropriate render-safe procedures (RSP); conduct searches for additional devices; and coordinate overall efforts to mitigate CBRNE threats to the incident site.

- **Fatality Management.** This is the capability to effectively perform scene documentation; the complete collection and recovery of the dead, victims' personal effects, and items of evidence; decontamination of remains and personal effects (if required); transportation, storage, documentation, and recovery of forensic and physical evidence; determination of the nature and extent of injury; identification of the fatalities using scientific means; certification of the cause and manner of death; processing and returning of human remains and personal effects of the victims to the legally authorized person(s) (if possible); and interaction with and provision of legal, customary, compassionate, and culturally competent required services to the families of deceased within the context of the family assistance center. All activities should be sufficiently documented for admissibility in criminal and civil courts. Fatality management activities also need to be incorporated in the surveillance and intelligence sharing networks to identify sentinel cases of bioterrorism and other public health threats. Fatality management operations are conducted through a unified command structure.
- **Fire Incident Response Support.** This capability provides coordination and implementation of fire suppression operations, which include the following tasks: assessing the scene, assigning resources, establishing an Incident Command System (ICS) consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), communicating the status of the situation, requesting additional resources, establishing a safe perimeter, evacuating persons in danger, rescuing trapped victims, conducting fire suppression, determining the cause of the fire(s), and ensuring the area is left in a safe condition. This capability further includes support necessary to prepare the community and reduce vulnerabilities in a major event.
- **Isolation and Quarantine.** This is the capability to protect the health of the population through the use of isolation and/or quarantine measures to contain the spread of disease. Isolation of ill individuals may occur in homes, hospitals, designated healthcare facilities, or alternate facilities. Quarantine refers to the separation and restriction of movement of persons who, while not yet ill, have been exposed to an infectious agent and may become infectious. Successful implementation will require that sufficient legal, logistical, and informational support exists to maintain these measures. Most experts expect that isolation and quarantine will not stop the outbreak and that, if used, the focus will be on cases that might introduce the disease into the State or other geographic area.
- **Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services).** This is the capability to provide immediate shelter, feeding centers, basic first aid, bulk distribution of needed items, and related services to persons affected by a large-scale incident. Mass care is usually provided by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), such as the American Red Cross, or by local government. The capability also provides for companion animal care/handling through local government and appropriate animal-related organizations.
- **Mass Prophylaxis.** This is the capability to protect the health of the population through the administration of critical interventions in response to a public health emergency in order to prevent the development of disease among those who are exposed or are potentially exposed to public health threats. This capability includes the provision of appropriate followup and monitoring of adverse events as well as risk communication messages to address the concerns of the public.

- **Medical Supplies Management and Distribution.** This is the capability to procure and maintain pharmaceuticals and medical materials before an incident and to transport, distribute, and track these materials during an incident.
- **Medical Surge.** This is the capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing healthcare system (long-term care facilities, community health agencies, acute care facilities, alternate care facilities, and public health departments) in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care. This includes providing definitive care to individuals at the appropriate clinical level of care, within sufficient time to achieve recovery and minimize medical complications. The capability applies to an event resulting in a number or type of patients that overwhelm the day-to-day acute-care medical capacity. Planners must consider that medical resources are normally at or near capacity at any given time. Medical surge is defined as rapid expansion of the capacity of the existing healthcare system in response to an event that results in increased need of personnel (clinical and nonclinical), support functions (laboratories and radiological), physical space (beds, alternate care facilities), and logistical support (clinical and nonclinical equipment and supplies).
- **Onsite Incident Management.** This is the capability to effectively direct and control incident activities by using the ICS consistent with the NIMS.
- **Responder Safety and Health.** This is the capability that ensures adequate trained and equipped personnel and resources are available at the time of an incident to protect the safety and health of onscene first responders, hospital/medical facility personnel (first receivers), and skilled support personnel through the creation and maintenance of an effective safety and health program. This program needs to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard (29 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1910.120, as implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] or State authorities) and any other applicable Federal and State regulations. The program also needs to be integrated into the ICS and include training, exposure monitoring, personal protective equipment, health and safety planning, risk management practices, medical care, decontamination procedures, infection control, vaccinations for preventable diseases, adequate work-schedule relief, psychological support, and followup assessments.
- **Search and Rescue (Land-Based).** This is the capability to coordinate and conduct search and rescue (SAR) response efforts for all hazards, including searching affected areas for victims (human and, to the extent no humans remain endangered, animal) and locating, accessing, medically stabilizing, and extricating victims from the damaged area.
- **Volunteer Management and Donations.** This is the capability to effectively coordinate the use of volunteers and donations in support of domestic incident management.

- **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response and Decontamination.** This is the capability to assess and manage the consequences of a HazMat release, either accidental or as part of a terrorist attack. It includes testing and identifying all likely hazardous substances onsite; ensuring that responders have protective clothing and equipment; conducting rescue operations to remove affected victims from the hazardous environment; conducting geographical survey searches of suspected sources or contamination spreads and establishing isolation perimeters; mitigating the effects of HazMat; decontaminating onsite victims, responders, and equipment; coordinating offsite decontamination with relevant agencies; and notifying environmental, health, and law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction for the incident to begin implementation of their standard evidence collection and investigation procedures.

RECOVER MISSION AREA

- **Economic and Community Recovery.** This is the capability to implement short- and long-term recovery and mitigation processes after an incident. This will include identifying the extent of damage caused by an incident, conducting thorough postevent assessments, and determining and providing the support needed for recovery and restoration activities to minimize future loss from a similar event.
- **Restoration of Lifelines.** This is the capability to initiate and sustain restoration activities. This includes facilitating the repair/replacement of infrastructure for oil, gas, electric, telecommunications, drinking water, wastewater, and transportation services.
- **Structural Damage Assessment.** This is the capability to conduct damage and safety assessments of civil, commercial, and residential infrastructure and to perform structural inspections and mitigation activities. The capability includes being able to provide contractor management, construction management, cost estimating, technical assistance, and other engineering services to support and manage response and recovery operations.